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Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of the Security Council of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30) and Security Council resolution 1872 (2009), and as specified in paragraph 20 of resolution 1910 (2010), in which the Council requested me to report on all aspects of the resolution every four months. This report provides an update on major developments in Somalia since my report of 11 May 2010 (S/2010/234) and assesses the political, security, human rights and humanitarian situation as well as progress made in implementing the United Nations strategy for Somalia. The report also covers the operational activities of the United Nations and the international community, as well as developments in counter-piracy activities.

II. Main developments in Somalia

A. Political developments

2. The reporting period was characterized by tensions within the transitional federal institutions, as well as increased concern on the part of the Somalis and the international community regarding the performance of the Transitional Federal Government in providing security and other basic services to its people. These concerns resulted in several high-level meetings of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the African Union, and the United Nations, which highlighted both the urgency for the transitional federal institutions to work as credible institutions and the need to address the urgent financial needs of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

3. In May, there were several internal disputes between the Parliament and the Cabinet. As a result, on 16 May, the President, Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed, dissolved the Cabinet. The Speaker of Parliament also resigned on 17 May and was later replaced by the former Finance Minister, Sharif Hassan. The President later rescinded his decision, however, and reinstated the Prime Minister and his Government on 20 May. On 3 July, the Prime Minister, Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke, announced a newly reshuffled Cabinet of 39 members, including five members from Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a (ASWJ) and new members from the Somali diaspora.

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4. Despite these political complications and the difficult security environment, the United Nations, the African Union, IGAD and the international community continued efforts to promote peace and security in Somalia. My Special Representative continued working with all parties to ease the political tensions and implement the internationally endorsed strategy for Somalia. As part of my efforts to move the political process in Somalia forward and to sustain international attention to the political, security, humanitarian assistance and development needs of Somalia, the Government of Turkey and I jointly convened the Istanbul Conference from 21 to 23 May 2010. The meeting was effective in highlighting the international community's concern over and commitment to Somalia. There were several appeals from many of the participants for the President and his Government to put in place a credible government and minimize internal disputes. The Istanbul Declaration adopted at the Conference, reflected a consensus within the international community on a number of points, including the need for more effective action by the Transitional Federal Government; encouragement for groups outside the Djibouti Agreement to join the peace process; and the necessity of building Somalia's security forces and strengthening the capacity of AMISOM to secure key strategic areas in Mogadishu. The Istanbul Declaration encouraged the Somali private sector to play a positive role in the peace process. As a follow-up, the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) co-chaired on 8 June a meeting with the Islamic Development Bank and Turkey, at which a task force was established to undertake recovery activities in the areas of basic services, livelihoods, infrastructure and energy.

5. In response to increased insurgent activities against the Transitional Federal Government, the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government held its fifteenth extraordinary session in Addis Ababa on 5 July. It noted with concern the deteriorating security situation in Somalia, and decided to immediately deploy 2,000 additional peacekeepers under AMISOM. It further agreed to work with all concerned parties, including AMISOM and the Security Council, to substantially raise the AMISOM troop level for deployment throughout Somalia.

6. Further indications of the regional impact of the instability in Somalia were the suicide attacks on 11 July, targeting an Ethiopian restaurant and a sports club in Kampala during the FIFA World Cup final. Over 70 people were killed and many more injured. The Kampala attacks, later claimed by Al-Shabaab, revealed, for the first time, Al-Shabaab's ability to plan and execute terrorist attacks outside Somalia's borders — against countries and entities that threaten its insurgency and radical ideology. The attacks demonstrated that Al-Shabaab remains a serious security threat for Somalia, the subregion and the wider international community. It should be noted that, following the Kampala attacks, the leaders of Uganda and Burundi have reiterated their determination to continue supporting stabilization efforts in Somalia.

7. Shortly after the IGAD summit, the African Union Assembly held its fifteenth ordinary session in Kampala from 25 to 27 July. Somalia dominated discussions at the Summit, during which African leaders expressed a strong sense of urgency for the Transitional Federal Government to do more in enhancing its governance structures and to resolve internal disputes within its leadership structures. The African leaders lauded AMISOM for its efforts at supporting the Transitional Federal Government. The summit endorsed the decisions of IGAD and mandated the African Union Commission to plan new phases for strengthening AMISOM.

8. On the sidelines of the African Union summit, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Ambassador Johnnie Carson, facilitated a mini-summit on Somalia on 26 July, attended by the Presidents of Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, my Deputy Secretary-General and other representatives of the United Nations. The participants discussed ways to support the implementation of the proposals made by IGAD, particularly to increase support to AMISOM and the Transitional Federal Government. In that connection, the United States offered to facilitate the deployment of an additional 2,000 troops under AMISOM.

9. Despite the rifts between the Cabinet and Parliament, Somalia's Independent Federal Constitution Commission continued working on the draft constitution from Djibouti. On 1 July, the Commission formally launched a consultation process on the draft constitution, which entails a series of civic education and public initiatives, scheduled to last until September 2010. The first draft constitution is expected to be issued by December 2010. In that context, the Commission and representatives of the Consortium Partners held a seminar with members of civil society on 3 and 4 July to build a shared understanding of the constitution-making process, the consultation process and the role of civil society in civic education and public consultations. Meanwhile, the Chairman of the Commission stated that a number of contentious issues, including the adoption of a presidential versus a parliamentary system of government, the role of sharia, and the status of Mogadishu in the context of federalism, would be referred to the consultation process for further deliberation.

10. Major political developments in other parts of Somalia included the "Presidential election" of 26 June in "Somaliland", which was described as free, fair and transparent by international observers. On 1 July, the National Electoral Commission declared Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud "Silanyo", of the opposition party Kulmiye (Peace, Unity and Development), the winner with 49.59 per cent of votes. The result was endorsed by the Supreme Court on 11 July, and President Silanyo was sworn in on 27 July. The new President has appointed a Cabinet composed of 20 ministers and six vice-ministers, three of whom are women. On 5 July, the "Puntland" Parliament held its first meeting, at which it reviewed the 2009 budget and discussed the completion of judicial reforms.

B. Security situation

11. During the reporting period, volatility and insecurity increased in Mogadishu. AMISOM and the Transitional Federal Government frequently engaged the insurgents, in response to increased mortar fire and direct attacks against Villa Somalia and the seaport. Sporadic mortar fire into the airport continued. Mortars also impacted regularly near the United Nations common compound and the UNICEF compound.

12. AMISOM military operations to secure positions in key districts in Mogadishu led to fierce battles, including fighting on 4 July between Al-Shabaab and Government/AMISOM forces in the Abdiaziz district, as well as an attack by Al-Shabaab in Bondere on 22 July. In other parts of the capital, the military stalemate largely continued, with disparate militia controlling most neighbourhoods in Mogadishu. There was a sharp decline in the number of Government and

AMISOM casualties, most likely as a result of improved security measures and counter-improvised explosive device procedures. The frequency of attacks with improvised explosive devices has however led to an increase in civilian casualties during the reporting period.

13. Beyond Mogadishu, sporadic clashes between Al-Shabaab and ASWJ continued in the central regions, albeit with no significant changes in control of territory. Al-Shabaab continued to control the town of Kismaayo and its seaport, while its positions in the Juba Valley and along the Kenyan border continued to be attacked sporadically by local clan militia associated with the Transitional Federal Government and by the rival Ras Kamboni group.

14. Meanwhile, Hizbul Islam was severely weakened following the severance of ties in May with the Ras Kamboni group. This has undermined Hizbul Islam's efforts to gain positions from Al-Shabaab in various regions in southern central Somalia. During the reporting period, it was alleged that Al-Shabaab and Hizbul Islam militia were responsible for several security incidents in border towns inside Kenya.

15. The security situation in "Puntland" has generally become more volatile for several reasons, including inter-clan disputes and continuing targeted assassinations of government officials. Further exacerbating the situation was the increased activity of a clan militia located in the foothills of the Golis mountain range, believed to have close connections to Al-Shabaab. On 23 July, that militia attacked five villages and a military checkpoint along the main road between Boosaaso and Garoowe, which triggered fierce clashes with "Puntland" forces.

16. The situation in "Somaliland" has remained stable during the reporting period, with the exception of a few security incidents related to the "presidential" elections held in June. However, isolated clashes were reported in the disputed Sool and Sanaag regions, in particular the Buuhoodle border area between a group known as the Sool, Sanaag and Cayn militia and "Somaliland" troops.

17. Continuing insecurity has hampered United Nations operations in Somalia by limiting freedom of movement for United Nations staff and contractors. In July, Al-Shabaab seized the compound of the World Food Programme (WFP) and the houses of six national staff in Wajid and attempted to loot non-food items from the WFP compound in Buaale. United Nations security missions continued in the central regions to assess the security conditions and obtain assurances from local authorities for an expansion of United Nations operations from Gaalkacyo to Dhuusamarreeb and to the coastal town of Hobyo.

C. Piracy

18. Piracy attacks continued to have a negative impact on maritime safety and navigation off the coast of Somalia, constraining economic prospects, compromising business confidence and worsening security in the area. The international naval presence in the region has made considerable progress in containing the threat of piracy, but much more needs to be done, notably to address the root causes of the problem by restoring stability and the rule of law inside Somalia. On 14 May, the President of the General Assembly convened an informal meeting of the Assembly, on international maritime piracy. I called for strong, concerted action against piracy

and suggested possible avenues for a collaborative international response to the problem. On 12 and 13 July, the Government of Seychelles convened a symposium on piracy, which received international pledges to support local and regional efforts to re-establish the rule of law in the Indian Ocean region.

19. The Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia held its sixth plenary meeting on 10 June with the participation of 53 countries and organizations. As at 10 June, the Board of the trust fund supporting initiatives of States countering piracy off the coast of Somalia had unanimously approved seven projects amounting to more than $2.4 million. Six of the projects will help to strengthen judiciary and correctional institutions in Seychelles and Kenya, as well as in "Puntland" and "Somaliland".

20. On the basis of a request by Working Group 1 of the Contact Group, a Somali counter-piracy technical coordination mechanism, referred to as the "Kampala process", was established in January 2010. This mechanism involves the Transitional Federal Government and "Puntland" and "Somaliland" officials at the technical level. The mechanism has developed terms of reference for coordination between the three entities on counter-piracy monitoring, internal coordination and information-generation and -sharing. UNPOS, in collaboration with partners, will provide secretariat functions, based in Hargeysa, to improve coordination among regional counter-piracy offices and advance an integrated law reform strategy.

21. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1918 (2010), on 26 July I submitted a report (S/2010/394) on possible options for prosecuting and imprisoning suspected Somali pirates. As requested by the Security Council in resolution 1897 (2009), I intend to submit, by October a comprehensive report on piracy covering the current situation off the coast of Somalia and the efforts undertaken by all relevant actors, including the International Maritime Organization, the Office of Legal Affairs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNPOS.

D. Humanitarian situation

22. Fighting between insurgents and Government forces in Mogadishu continued to adversely affect civilians. According to the World Health Organization, approximately 1,600 civilian casualties were admitted to the two main hospitals in Mogadishu from 20 March to 11 July. That figure includes almost 400 children under the age of 5 and 48 registered deaths. Meanwhile, Mogadishu's already weak health services are struggling to cope with the casualties.

23. The countrywide above-average rains during the April to June Gu rainy season improved the food security situation, thus reducing the number of people in need of emergency food assistance. The United Nations Food Security Analysis Unit is currently conducting a nationwide needs assessment which will be completed by September. The previous assessment, conducted six months ago, found that 3.2 million people, or 43 per cent of the population, were in need of emergency food assistance. WFP continues to provide assistance to 1.8 million people in all areas of Somalia with the exception of areas under Al-Shabaab control. The ongoing conflict, particularly in Mogadishu, displaced 179,000 people in the first quarter and 75,000 in the second quarter of 2010. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in July 16,600 people were displaced

from Mogadishu, 8,800 of whom fled the city, while 7,700 moved to relatively calmer districts within Mogadishu. Somalis continue to flee into neighbouring countries: more than 50,000 refugee arrivals were registered by UNHCR by July, bringing the total number of Somali refugees in the region to more than 600,000.

24. On 19 and 20 July, the "Puntland" authorities undertook security sweeps in Boosaaso, which led to the round-up and forced removal of some 900 internally displaced persons and the deportation of foreigners suspected of having connections with the insurgency or of being potential targets for recruitment by the insurgents. In the course of the operation, refugees and asylum-seekers identified by UNHCR were handed over to the office for registration and documentation, while displaced persons from southern and central Somalia were released in Galguduud Province. An inter-agency response was organized in Gaalkacyo to provide humanitarian relief to the deportees and Somalis forcefully removed from Boosaaso, prior to their onward journey to Galguduud. It is estimated that "Puntland" hosts more than 100,000 internally displaced persons, mainly from southern Somalia.

25. The forced movement of people, combined with the rains, has limited people's access to clean water and basic health services. Over 200 health facilities across Somalia reported 14,895 cases of acute watery diarrhoea from May to July, of which 1,100 involved children under 5. In addition, access to water for the 366,000 internally displaced persons in the Afgooye corridor has decreased from 14 litres per person per day to 11.7 litres, for lack of funding.

26. Non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies have maintained operations in southern Somalia and continue to provide support to internally displaced persons in the areas of health and education. United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations have expanded their programmes and are monitoring the impact of the suspension of WFP food aid on malnutrition rates. Activities such as immunization coverage, access and quality of nutrition services for severely malnourished children have significantly affected school enrolment rates, particularly among internally displaced persons. In addition, UNHCR has coordinated the distribution of non-food items and shelter items throughout Somalia.

27. In June, an in-depth review of the consolidated appeals process was conducted, in the light of the limited access and funding available in 2010. The overall requirements have now been reduced by 15 per cent, from the original requirement of $689 million to $596 million. As at 26 July, the consolidated appeals process had received $337 million, of which 52 per cent ($174 million) was a carry-over from 2009. During the first half of 2010, only $151 million in new funding had been received for the consolidated appeals process, compared to $237 million in new funding during the same period in 2009.

28. The reduced funding has affected humanitarian programmes across all areas of intervention. Consequently in June 2010 the Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia allocated $20 million in funding for projects in the sectors of nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, and agriculture and livelihoods to support regions with the most urgent humanitarian needs, namely Mudug and Galguduud, the Afgooye corridor and Banadir, Bay and Lower Juba.

E. Human rights and protection of civilians

29. The intense fighting in Mogadishu in June and July heightened the suffering of the civilian population, highlighting the need for all parties to pay greater attention to the principles of international human rights and humanitarian law relating to the protection of civilians. Shelling of residential areas continued to cause casualties, and many people were reportedly trapped in their homes for days as massive shelling hindered humanitarian access and caused thousands to flee. The United Nations, the African Union and AMISOM continued discussions on collaboration with regard to strengthening the protection of civilians and reducing casualties.

30. A United Nations team visited Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya and interviewed a cross-section of individuals who had fled southern and central Somalia. The testimonies gathered illustrate patterns of violations and abuse, including the failure by all parties to the conflict to protect civilian populations; the use and recruitment of children; and threats, intimidation and other abuses by insurgent groups.

31. From April to early July, UNPOS received reports of nine executions by firing squad or stoning in areas controlled by Al-Shabaab, mostly for alleged spying, adultery or murder; five cases of amputation, and reports of some 28 individuals flogged. Seven cases of beheading were reported, five of which were workers allegedly involved in reconstruction work at the Parliament.

32. Media houses in Mogadishu were caught between orders from Hizbul Islam, which directed all radio stations to stop playing music, and instructions from the Banadir administration of the Transitional Federal Government, which urged radio stations to continue their operations as usual. Other cases reported include the detention and questioning by the Transitional Federal Government of a reporter and a cameraman who took pictures of their wounded colleague caught in the crossfire on 1 July, as well as an arrest warrant issued against a Somali journalist associated with an article in the *New York Times* on the recruitment of children by Transitional Federal Government forces in June.

33. In May, UNHCR called on all States to uphold their international obligations towards refugees, insisting that all returns to southern and central Somalia must be "on a strictly voluntary basis" given the deteriorating security situation on the ground. The statement was made after more than 100 Somalis were forcibly returned to Mogadishu from Saudi Arabia. Nevertheless, Somalis continue to be deported, and it is estimated that 8,000 Somalis may have been deported to Somalia since the beginning of the year.

34. Monitoring networks recorded some 138 incidents of rape, attempted rape/sexual assault, forced prostitution and domestic violence for the period from May to July 2010. Assessments revealed a high prevalence of sexual violence in settlements of internally displaced persons, mainly in "Somaliland", where victims were generally of minority clan origin and bereft of clan protection. It should be noted that gender-based violence remains grossly under-reported, particularly in southern and central Somalia.

35. Human trafficking both inside and outside Somalia remains a serious concern. In May, a report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) highlighted the widespread nature of trafficking and the vulnerabilities of internally displaced persons and economic migrants, particularly women and children. Together with

"Somaliland" and "Puntland" authorities and civil society, IOM is developing counter-trafficking programmes.

F. Child protection

36. Children continue to be affected by the conflict in southern and central Somalia. The recruitment and use of children in armed conflict is still an issue of major concern, and it is estimated that thousands of children are associated with Al-Shabaab and Hizbul Islam groups. In July, there were consistent reports of the forced recruitment by Al-Shabaab of several hundreds of children, some as young as 9, for training and combat purposes. In addition, there are reportedly hundreds of children present within the forces of the Transitional Federal Government, with numerous media reports highlighting the recruitment of Somali children, including those from Kenyan refugee camps. On 15 June, President Sharif, in a public statement, instructed the Army Chief to investigate the alleged presence of children in the armed forces and to demobilize any under-age recruits without delay. Meanwhile, the United Nations has discussed with senior officials of the Transitional Federal Government the possibility of setting up a task force and developing an action plan for the release of children from the armed forces.

37. Since the beginning of 2010, the United Nations has received reports of more than 100 cases of children killed or injured as a result of indiscriminate shelling, bombing and cross-fire during fighting between insurgents and Transitional Federal Government forces.

III. Resource mobilization

38. The financial constraints facing many of the Member States have had a major impact on funds being committed to supporting the Transitional Federal Government and AMISOM. While 76 per cent ($149.6 million) of the total pledges made at the Brussels Conference in April 2009 have been received, the United Nations does not have resources to adequately pay the police and civil servants and to reimburse countries contributing troops to AMISOM.

39. Experience with the payment of stipends to Somalia police has confirmed that a credible financial mechanism has been put in place for transferring money for salaries and key basic services for the Transitional Federal Government. In July 2010, UNPOS completed payment of subsistence allowance for four months to 784 officers who underwent a three-week refresher course at the Mogadishu Police Academy. This experience may form the basis for a viable mechanism to pay stipends in the future. There has also been a rise in the number of Member States using this financial mechanism in recent months. The United Nations also continues to work with the Transitional Federal Government on accountability and ensuring that resources provided are channelled to areas of critical need.

40. I am grateful to the Government of Norway for the $200,000 contributed to the United Nations-administered trust fund in support of Somali transitional security institutions, to cover the expenses related to the attack in Mogadishu on 3 December 2009. I would also like to recognize the $1.5 million contributed by the United

Kingdom to the trust fund in support of AMISOM, for a radio communication system for AMISOM soldiers.

41. The troop allowances for troop contributors to AMISOM are currently being funded by the European Union. During my recent visit to Burundi, the President, Pierre Nkurunziza, called for a more predictable system for the payment of troop-contributing countries. This message was reinforced during my meeting with President Yoweri Museveni, on 31 May in Uganda, as well as during my discussion with the Chairperson of the African Union, President Bingu wa Mutharika, during my official visit to Malawi in May. The Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Jean Ping, has also explained to me the extreme difficulties the AMISOM troops face with the current funding mechanism. There seems to be a broad consensus on the need to align the troop allowances paid to AMISOM contingent personnel with those applicable to United Nations peacekeepers, but this has yet to materialize. It appears that potential troop-contributing countries have no incentive to deploy their troops to dangerous terrain with inadequate reimbursement.

42. The United Nations and AMISOM are exploring ways to address the persistent lack of funds to pay stipends to Somalia police officers. As noted in my last report, the Government of Japan provided $10 million. These funds have been used to pay arrears to all trained police officers to 31 May 2010. However, an additional $5.4 million is required to cover payments from July through the end of the year. It is critical that all training packages include provision of stipends from now onward.

IV. Implementation of resolution 1910 (2010)

A. Establishment of the United Nations "light footprint" in Mogadishu

43. Despite the fluctuating security situation, the United Nations has continued to maintain a substantive presence in parts of Somalia, as well as a robust intermittent presence through missions inside the country. My Special Representative and other senior United Nations officials have made frequent visits to Mogadishu, and are in the process of establishing a more sustainable political presence to maintain close contact with the Transitional Federal Government and other key Somali actors. Since March, the Mine Action Service has secured accommodation for staff members in an interim camp, which is shared with some components of the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA), the Department of Safety and Security and agencies, as availability allows.

44. A permanent facility, currently being constructed by the Mine Action Service, is to be completed by October 2010 and will accommodate additional international staff. UNSOA will shortly begin construction of offices and accommodation, while the United Nations country team has identified a site for an additional United Nations compound at the boundary of the airport. Secure facilities within the airport terminal area are currently used by UNPOS and the country team for meetings with Somali officials. The establishment of offices for United Nations international staff outside the Mogadishu Airport is not possible under the current security conditions.

45. Meanwhile, the compounds of the United Nations country team and UNICEF in Mogadishu have continued to serve as accommodation and office space for

national staff members, and a new WFP facility at the seaport has been approved by the Department of Safety and Security for use as accommodation and office space. An expansion of the number of national staff members currently engaged in critical programme activities in Mogadishu is being considered, on the basis of permissibility for national staff to reside outside United Nations compounds.

46. Missions outside Mogadishu Airport remain highly risky and dependent on AMISOM transport and protection, a situation likely to continue in the foreseeable future. However, the mandated tasks and priorities of AMISOM bind most of its capacity, which limits the support it can provide to United Nations operations. Discussions are ongoing on the gradual increase of protection measures to enhance the safety of United Nations personnel and operations in Mogadishu.

47. UNPOS is in the process of deploying full-time international political presence in Hargeysa and Garoowe to enhance its engagement with the regional authorities. UNPOS will have to rely on the infrastructure established by the United Nations country team in Hargeysa, Garoowe, Gaalkacyo and Boosaaso and is thus currently negotiating co-location arrangements with the country team.

B. Review of the strategy for Somalia and the United Nations coordinated approach

48. As indicated in my report to the Security Council of 11 May 2010, optimal coordination and joint programming between leading United Nations actors on Somalia are critical to maximize the impact of United Nations activities. To that end and in line with my policy on integration of United Nations operations, from 31 May to 11 June the United Nations Headquarters Integrated Task Force on Somalia undertook a mission to review, together with United Nations field-based presences, the United Nations strategy for Somalia and proposals for better coordination of United Nations efforts.

49. I am currently reviewing the report of that mission. In the meantime, I have emphasized to all United Nations departments and agencies working on Somalia the need to speak with one voice and act in a coherent and coordinated manner. I have also asked my Special Representative to take immediate measures to strengthen coordination between UNPOS and the United Nations country team and UNSOA within the framework of an agreed common vision, objectives and priorities, including support to AMISOM. I intend to develop proposals for an integrated United Nations presence, for the attention of the Security Council.

C. Strengthening the political process

50. UNPOS continued to work closely with the Transitional Federal Government to advance the peace process. UNPOS senior officials conducted several visits to Mogadishu, during which they held consultations with President Sharif and other Somali officials. Similar consultations were held in Nairobi during visits by Somali officials. UNPOS also intensified its engagement with the "Somaliland" and "Puntland" authorities and, inter alia, undertook several visits to both regions and established a range of contacts on the ground.

51. Following a formal request from the Transitional Federal Government, a United Nations needs assessment mission has examined the conditions for the conduct of internationally supervised constitutional referendum and elections, as envisioned in the Transitional Federal Charter. The mission held consultations with several interlocutors in Nairobi, including donors, and with the President of "Puntland". It also held a two-day retreat in Nairobi with the Transitional Federal Government, including the Speaker, the Minister of Constitution and Federal Affairs, as well as the chairpersons of the Independent Federal Constitution Commission and the Parliamentary Constitutional Committee. A report on the outcome of the mission is being finalized.

52. UNPOS established a gender unit in May, to ensure comprehensive gender mainstreaming across its programmes and plans, notably to increase women's participation in Somalia's peacebuilding, political and reconciliation process.

D. Progress towards the strengthening and full deployment of AMISOM

53. In accordance with Security Council resolution 1863 (2009), UNSOA is managing the logistical support package for AMISOM and conducting periodic inspection and verification of all United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment in Mogadishu. While the United Nations support package is funded from assessed contributions, AMISOM and its troop contributors also receive financial support from the United Nations trust fund in support of AMISOM. A further strengthening of this mechanism is critical to guarantee the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment costs and to provide support in areas not financed from assessed contributions. A major challenge faced by the Secretariat is that, despite making generous contributions, most donors have placed caveats preventing any expenditure towards the military component of AMISOM. As a result of this and very minimal additional contributions, funds for contingent-owned equipment reimbursement have been exhausted and the United Nations is unable to reimburse AMISOM troop contributors.

54. UNSOA has improved the living conditions of AMISOM troops, having made significant progress in building accommodation, kitchens and related facilities. Construction projects of prefabricated offices, living accommodation and support facilities, worth $8 million, will be completed in September 2010 to accommodate 4,100 AMISOM personnel.

55. Some progress has also been made in the construction of the AMISOM permanent headquarters and a level II hospital, following completion of the procurement process in May. While the urgent need for accommodation in conformity with United Nations standards for military forces has been met, the current range of United Nations-provided facilities in Mogadishu does not comply with the minimum operating security standards of the United Nations in security Phase V. In order to support the African Union request to relocate AMISOM civilian personnel to Mogadishu, UNSOA is constructing prefabricated buildings comprising three suites, offices and living accommodation for support staff, and one reinforced bunker.

56. In response to the African Union/IGAD decision to deploy 2,000 additional troops, UNSOA has initiated preparations to assist the rapid deployment of those

troops. Meanwhile, UNSOA has augmented the provision of medical equipment to AMISOM to enhance its medical capacities up to a level II field hospital.

57. UNSOA has stepped up its support to secure AMISOM tactical communications; it will provide hand-held radios and install mobile radios in armoured vehicles and armoured personnel carriers. Furthermore, UNSOA has continued to provide training in explosive ordnance disposal to AMISOM.

58. Starting on 1 July 2010, the mandate and functions of the United Nations planning team in Addis Ababa were transferred to the newly established United Nations Office to the African Union. That team helped to formulate the first AMISOM mission implementation plan, to update strategic directives for AMISOM, and to develop the AMISOM police concept of operations.

E. Strengthening of the Somali security institutions and development of a national security strategy

Policy and coordination

59. Under the co-chairmanship of the Prime Minister of the Transitional Federal Government and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Joint Security Committee met on 7 and 8 August in Nairobi. Discussions focused on achieving progress, covering several areas, including support to the Somali security forces and police and the security ministries. The Committee also reviewed and adopted its revised terms of reference, reaffirmed its commitment to the protection of civilians and emphasized the need to avoid civilian casualties through training, information gathering, the provision of appropriate operational equipment and the application of the relevant rules of engagement in conformity with international law. The Committee welcomed the renewed commitment of AMISOM to mentor Transitional Federal Government forces and its efforts to establish a safe zone in Mogadishu. The Committee also encouraged the United Nations, through UNPOS and in partnership with the African Union, to play a catalytic role in mobilizing resources from the international community in support of the Transitional Federal Government and AMISOM. The Joint Security Committee recommended that the international community gradually move its offices back to Mogadishu.

60. UNPOS has continued to coordinate efforts in the following areas: standardizing training for both the police and military; setting up of a military training camp in Somalia; ensuring the establishment of a coordinated mechanism to effect and monitor the payment of stipends; and enhancing the capacity and strategic role of the Joint Security Committee and its working groups. UNPOS also continued to support the Transitional Federal Government in developing long-term options for paying salaries to the security forces from the Transitional Federal Government budget.

Military

61. UNPOS continued to assist the Transitional Federal Government in the development of its armed forces. While the focus is currently to help the national security forces to consolidate and address immediate security threats, significant progress is required in coordinating international assistance and building a common approach to material and training support.

62. The European Union training mission currently consists of 55 military trainers at Bihanga Camp, Uganda, and 20 staff at its Kampala headquarters. The mission aims to train over 1,000 national security force recruits by September, including 97 ASWJ soldiers, followed by another 1,000 recruits. The United States is committed to providing 18 months' worth of stipends to 1,000 soldiers to be trained by the European Union training mission. To date, no donor has offered to continue this commitment. Regrettably, most training pledges made to the Transitional Federal Government to date do not include stipends, which makes desertions and defections highly likely.

Police

63. The United Nations continued to help the Transitional Federal Government to develop a professional and accountable police force, while also supporting police services in "Somaliland" and "Puntland". The initial target of 10,000 Transitional Federal Government police officers, set in the Djibouti peace agreement, was lowered to 7,000 by the Somalia Police Commissioner, in consultation with the Police Technical Working Group of the Joint Security Committee; the Committee endorsed this reduction on 8 August.

64. By mid-July, 4,511 Somalia police officers had been trained under the umbrella of the international community. A total of 500 additional police recruits will be trained in Djibouti for three months, beginning in August 2010. Regarding the 1,100 officers trained in Somalia in 2008 and the 925 officers trained in Ethiopia in 2009-2010, AMISOM will assess the training received and advise on the need for refresher courses, prior to their full integration into the Somalia police force.

Justice and corrections

65. Support to the justice sector, particularly in southern and central Somalia, has proceeded slowly during the reporting period, which saw a change at the helm of the Ministry of Justice. The Chief Justice and the Attorney-General agreed in April to programme the resumption of activities supported by UNDP, including a training programme for judges and prosecutors and the provision of essential equipment, including furniture and legal resources, as well as the rehabilitation of the main justice compound in Mogadishu. The Chief Justice confirmed that the Appeals and Regional Courts at the Banadir Court Compound are operational, as are eight District Courts within areas under the control of the Transitional Federal Government, subject to the day-to-day security situation. The Chief Justice reported that, early in 2010, there were 37 judges, 11 prosecutors and 29 clerks and registrars, as well as 42 ancillary staff employed in those Courts.

66. UNDP is currently undertaking a comprehensive judicial training programme for "Somaliland" and "Puntland" judges and prosecutors, of whom fewer than 5 per cent currently have recognized legal qualifications. It is expected that all judges in both regions will have completed an eight-month course by the end of 2011. It is important to note that prison facilities in "Puntland" are increasingly strained, owing to the rising number of pirates in detention, adding pressure to an already weak penal system. The "Puntland" prison population has grown by approximately 10 per cent per month, the majority of prisoners being detained without due process. UNDP supported the establishment of a prison headquarters in "Puntland" to improve coordination, planning and internal oversight. Medical

supplies and communications equipment were also provided to the penitentiary authorities in "Puntland".

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community security

67. Basic preconditions remain unmet for the implementation of a conventional disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in southern and central Somalia. The priority remains to assist the Transitional Federal Government in developing responses for several hundred "transitional" fighters who have abandoned the insurgency.

F. Humanitarian, recovery and development activities

68. Since May, WFP deliveries of over 25,000 tons of food aid have benefited 1.3 million Somalis. Despite the temporary suspension of WFP activities in parts of southern Somalia, it continues to provide food assistance to more than 500,000 people in Mogadishu. During the first half of 2010, WFP and its partners provided emergency food assistance to 100,860 acutely malnourished children and 80,000 pregnant or lactating women. Humanitarian agencies in Somalia reached an estimated 60 per cent of all affected children with severe acute malnutrition, making Somalia one of only three countries in east and southern Africa with such a coverage rate.

69. During the reporting period, Child Health Days reached more than 1.5 million children and 1.3 million women of childbearing age. The Child Health Days have allowed children under 1 to receive the third dosage of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine, and for the first time in the past 20 years Somalia has achieved 51 per cent coverage of this vaccine. Meanwhile, seven hospitals were provided with emergency services, including comprehensive emergency obstetric care, in seven regions of southern and central Somalia. From January to July, clean water was delivered to 1.3 million people affected by forced displacement, mainly in southern and central Somalia.

70. Since early in 2010, access to education has increased through the construction of 153 classrooms, rehabilitation of 106 learning spaces and installation of 40 school tents. By mid-year, 57,000 additional children had access to primary education in emergency areas and nearly 2,500 teachers were trained. In total, 109,682 children, of whom almost 51,000 were girls, received basic education. WFP provided school meals to some 64,000 children in primary schools.

71. Rehabilitation of Mogadishu port by WFP continued, including the provision of generators, the supply and installation of port fenders, and the construction of a 64,000-litre water tank, as well as the dredging of berths and the removal of wreckage to facilitate access. Those works have enhanced the effectiveness of the port. In addition, rehabilitation of the Boosaaso port in "Puntland" has begun to improve the functionality of the port.

72. During the reporting period, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service transported an average of 1,350 aid workers and 16 tons of equipment and supplies on a monthly basis. However, funding resources previously available ran out at the end of July, and the United Nations is urgently seeking $5.5 million to maintain those vital humanitarian flights until the end of 2010.

73. The United Nations continued to work closely with the "Somaliland" and "Puntland" Mine Action Centres and relevant authorities to ensure effective and coordinated mine action activities. Since my last report, the Mine Action Service has trained six humanitarian explosive ordnance disposal and survey teams to conduct survey identification, marking, removal and destruction of explosive remnants of war in southern and central Somalia. Mine risk education activities continued and 149,979 beneficiaries throughout Somalia benefited from awareness messaging during the first half of 2010.

74. In June, the United Nations supported a study tour to Rwanda for 19 officials of the Transitional Federal Government, on the development and implementation of reconciliation, recovery and reconstruction programmes, as well as implementation of public administration and public finance management reforms. Also in June, the United Nations conducted public financial management training for auditors, accountants and the budget department of the Ministry of Finance in Garoowe, "Puntland", while 72 civil servants graduated from the United Nations-supported "Somaliland" Civil Service Institute.

V. Observations/recommendations

75. The reporting period was marked by internal tensions within the Transitional Federal Government and institutions, which diverted attention from the implementation of the key transitional tasks. I appeal to the Government and the Parliament to resolve political disputes and to take concrete steps towards the fulfilment of commitments on the basis of clear benchmarks and timelines and through a systematic and genuine process of consultation and dialogue. It is important that the Transitional Federal Government develop credible government structures to deliver services to its people. The Cabinet must remain focused on implementing the critical tasks ahead, prior to the end of the transitional period in August 2011.

76. In order to support the Transitional Federal Government in addressing some of its most daunting challenges, notably extending its authority and combating the threat of extremism, I appeal to the international community to provide urgent military and financial support and other resources to the Transitional Federal Government. I also strongly encourage donors to scale up their utilization of the Government's PricewaterhouseCoopers facility in the delivery of assistance. I am encouraged by the successful accountability measures introduced by the Government and the tracking mechanisms established by my Special Representative, which are important not only for resource mobilization but also for harnessing the political support needed to advance the Somalia peace process.

77. As Somalia's transition period approaches its end, I am concerned that the transitional agenda remains largely unfulfilled. Unity within the transitional federal institutions remains critical for confidence-building among Somalis and the international community. Now is the time for the transitional federal institutions to show determination to complete the transitional tasks. I am pleased to note the significant progress made in preparation of the draft constitution, and I encourage the transitional federal institutions to initiate an inclusive consultative process and use all possible means to complete this critical transitional task.

78. I am encouraged by the efforts of the Joint Security Committee to coordinate security sector development initiatives. I appeal to the international community to reinforce its support for the training, equipping and sustenance of the Somalia police force and national security forces, including by establishing coordinated mechanisms to perform and monitor the regular payment of stipends.

79. The horrific suicide attacks in Kampala remind us of the danger that the insurgents pose to Somalia, to the subregion and beyond. I extend my heartfelt condolences to the Government of Uganda and other affected Governments, and to the families of the victims.

80. I acknowledge the critical role that the African Union and IGAD play in supporting the Somali peace process. I am pleased to note the increased level of coordination between the United Nations and those important regional organizations. I pay special tribute to AMISOM, which continues to operate in a very difficult environment. I wish to reiterate my call to the international community to urgently lend AMISOM the support it needs to effectively discharge its mandate.

81. Eighteen months after the establishment of existing United Nations funding arrangements to AMISOM, substantial resource gaps continue to adversely affect its effectiveness, and possibly discourage potential troop contributors. It is my belief that the support package for AMISOM should be identical to the support provided to United Nations peacekeeping operations. It is also my belief that rapid action should be taken to ensure parity between the reimbursement rate for AMISOM contingent personnel and United Nations contingent personnel. I intend to hold further consultations with the African Union, the European Union and major donors before presenting proposals to the Security Council to resolve the lack of sustainable funding for reimbursement of the costs of contingent-owned equipment, and to secure long-term commitment to provide troop allowances to AMISOM personnel.

82. Humanitarian organizations are struggling to provide vital assistance to 3.2 million people in Somalia, including internally displaced persons. Resources for key sectors such as water, health and nutrition are less than 40 per cent funded. I call on the donor community to continue its critical support to the people of Somalia. I also call on all parties to the conflict to respect humanitarian principles and allow the delivery of assistance to populations most in need.

83. I remain deeply concerned about the devastating impact of the conflict on the civilian population and the lack of respect for international human rights and humanitarian law. My new Special Representative will continue discussions with the Transitional Federal Government, IGAD and AMISOM on the issue of protection of civilians. I remind all parties to the conflict that those found responsible for war crimes will face justice. In that regard, I support the proposal to document the most serious violations committed, as an essential step in the fight against impunity and for the creation of justice and reconciliation mechanisms.

84. I reiterate my commitment to ensuring maximum coordination of United Nations efforts on Somalia, in line with my policy of integration of United Nations operations. I am pleased that the United Nations team in Nairobi has increased its coordination efforts under the leadership of my new Special Representative. Some of the measures put in place include the establishment of a Senior Policy Group on Somalia, bringing together the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the

Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, and the Director of UNSOA, to ensure an integrated, coherent United Nations approach to the challenges confronting Somalia. In addition, I intend to take steps towards establishing an integrated United Nations presence in Somalia.

85. I wish to express my deep appreciation to my former Special Representative, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, for his unwavering dedication and commitment to advancing the cause of peace and stability in Somalia and to raising the profile of the Somali conflict. His efforts contributed to the Djibouti Agreement, which has served as a strong foundation for the political and security strategy of the United Nations for Somalia. I am particularly grateful for his close engagement with the Somali diaspora, whom he constantly reminded of the benefits of a peaceful and stable Somalia, and for his reminding us constantly of our obligations to the people of Somalia.

86. I call on the Somali people and the international community to lend unwavering support and cooperation to my new Special Representative. I pay tribute to the men and women serving in UNPOS, UNSOA, the United Nations country team, and other relevant organizations, as well as to members of the non-governmental humanitarian community who operate under difficult conditions.